

suggesting, as it does, the shape of a canoe or shallow trough, has led me to assign the name *alveata* to the species.

The type specimen is preserved in the author's herbarium, while a co-type example is deposited in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Key to Plate Illustrating Dissections of P. alveata

- A.—Column and labellum—in profile (4).
- B.—Labellum—fully extended (4).
- C.—Column—front view (4).
- D.—Column with lateral wings extended—showing shape and position of stigma (4).
- E.—Tip of labellum.
- F.—Cross section of labellum at middle.
- G.—Leaf-rossette of non-flowering plant.
- H, I, and J.—Stem-leaf forms. I = leaf form of type plant.
- K.—Dorsal sepal (2).
- L.—Petal (2).
- M.—Lateral sepals in profile, showing the prominent and bulging lip (4).
- N.—Lateral sepals, extended, showing inrolled margins (2).

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

Though the afternoon of August 19, 1939, was overcast, with a strong wind, a good number of members visited East Sandringham. Going easterly by Spring Street past the site of the old lagoon, we soon entered the heath land. Here we first stopped to examine the flowering of a Prickly Geebung (*Persoonia juniperina*). It usually flowers in mid or late summer. This plant, however, had evidently flowered in summer but set little fruit, numerous old flower stalks being present. Its flowers occur singly in the angles of the lower leaves of a leafy shoot. Probably the dry season up to February had influenced the normal flowering adversely, and the rains had then encouraged a new growth. Another plant nearby had no flowers.

A cone bush of *Isopogon crottophyllus*, with a young flower-head forming, directed attention to the great diversity of aspect attained in the Protea family flowers by different arrangement of the flowers and bracts, ranging from the separate flowers of *Persoonia* to the showy bracts and flower clusters of the Waratahs elsewhere. The shrubby form of Silver Banksia, also in flower here, further illustrates the same feature. In this case the blooms seen on the Banksia were late flowers of a normal flowering season.

Abundant leaves were found of the Fringed Hair Orchid (*Leptoceras fimbriatum*). It was too late to expect flowers, but no indication was seen that they had flowered. It seems a very shy flowerer, though the leaves remain visible long after flowering season. Flowers May or June; leaves up to October. The locality is not far from the place where it was first found for Victoria, described in a Club excursion report as behind the Red Bluff.

Diminishing light and threatening rain, which soon began, caused us to omit the remoter part of the route planned, but gave an opportunity of looking at some native plants at the East Sandringham School, at the suggestion of Mrs. Hill.

Many interesting plants also were seen on an excursion to Moorooduc on September 2.

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